

The Times-DiPATCH

DAILY WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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 Manchester Bureau.....1103 Hull Street
 Petersburg Bureau.....10 N. Symmes Street
 Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
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 Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00
 Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50
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By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—

One Week
 Daily with Sunday.....14 cents
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
 Sunday only.....5 cents

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TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1910.

LET THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LEAD.

The list of Democratic candidates for Councilmen will close next Friday under the rules of the party. Counting to-day, there are only four days left on which nominations can be made. In two of the wards, we were told yesterday, there have not been enough men so far named to more than fill the places in Council, and these in an ineffective way. In other wards, some candidates have been named who ought not to be elected.

It is more important than ever, in view of the annexation of Manchester, that the next Council be composed of the best men in the city. The business men and tax-payers ought to be especially interested in the selection of the members of Council; but so far as we have heard, they are not taking the least part in their selection, and are letting the business go by default. Their indifference is not only a reproach to the community, but to the leaders as well, who sit back in their offices and depend upon Providence to give them a good administration of the city's affairs. "The majority of us," as Alfred Williams says in the Roanoke Times, discussing the question of Councilmen and Aldermen, "vote for and elect men to public office with less thought or care than we would give to the employment of a dishwasher for our own homes." After the nominations are made and the elections held, we all with an accord begin to howl about the sort of men who are put in office. We get exactly what we deserve many times, as we really deserve nothing.

Many of the best men in the community do not care for public office. They get no thanks for what they do, they are much insured, they are often the object of brutal attack on the people who were never known to take an intelligent interest in public affairs, and it is asking a great deal to ask anybody to stand for election to City Council, but the welfare of the community requires that only good men, the best men, shall be put on duty, and the business people of this town could not do a better thing for each of the wards and to stand by it until the election is over. This is what we wish they would do before the lists close on Friday.

Why should not the Chamber of Commerce lead in such a movement? We know that it is not a political organization, that its sphere is wholly separated from politics; but this is not politics except in the broadest way, and the sort of politics that the Chamber of Commerce could play without seriously departing from the purpose for which it was established. Indeed, no more serious business proposition has been presented to the business organizations and the business men of Richmond than the election of a thoroughly capable Council. At least, the Chamber of Commerce might undertake the work of calling the business men together to confer upon this question. There would doubtless be many responses to such a call if it should be issued by the Chamber. It ought to be issued to-day. The lists will close on Friday.

YESTERDAY AND FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Forty-five years ago yesterday Richmond was an earthly purgatory. Falling walls and exploding missiles; on-sweeping fire and dismal wail; twenty thousand Federal troops in the city; ten thousand defenceless women and children; more than five thousand slaves, wild with excitement and crazed with joy, dancing about the streets and sacking stores—these made a scene beside which the worst horrors of the battlefield paled. The women feared the fire and they feared the foe. They wept for their ruined city, and they trembled for the safety of their husbands, but most of all they dreaded the negroes. The slaves were free and the wild passion of revenge was stirring in a thousand black hearts.

Yesterday the negroes of Richmond celebrated this event. With music and with pomp they rode in wagons and waved the flag which had brought them freedom. Among them, riding in wagons, or walking with the crowd, were many of the blacks whose freedom came in April, 1865. Dressed in Federal uniforms and bearing the emblems of the Grand Army, they were living testaments to the changes of a generation.

These negroes were rejoicing to celebrate an event which brought ruin to a thousand homes and despair to ten thousand hearts. Yet they marched through the streets, paraded at the ball park, had their speeches, making and their feasting without a harsh word from their former masters, without a taunt or a jeer from the people of Richmond.

The celebration yesterday was made possible as much by the conduct of the negroes as by the good neighborhood of the whites. The negroes have

shown, in Richmond, that they deserve the freedom given them at the point of the bayonet, and they have justified the confidence reposed in them by the white people. In the forty-five years that have passed since the evacuation, the negroes of Richmond have been the best of their race. Living by themselves, following their own customs and obeying the laws of the land, they have prospered. They have done nothing to incite race hatred; but have known their place and have kept it. Richmond wishes them the prosperity they deserve.

GREATER AND STILL GREATER.

The deed is done and Greater Richmond is assured. By a vote large enough to test the true sense of the city, and by a majority great enough to prevent any possible contest of the result, the citizens of Manchester have made possible a union that makes possible a greater city.

The census to be taken on April 15 will show a total of not less than 125,000 inhabitants in the city. It may even show 140,000. This is worth all the labor and all the trouble that consolidation cost. To publish to the world the fact that Richmond is the largest city and the greatest business centre between Washington and New Orleans will be an advertisement worth millions. New capital will be attracted to the greater city, and new enterprises will hasten to enter a community which will show an increase of 50,000 population in a decade. Every business man in the city will feel the advantage of this advertisement, and will share in the prosperity it brings.

Consolidation with Manchester should mark a turning point in the history of the city—a time from which a new period of greatness and progress shall date. The impetus given our industries by the union with Manchester should be fostered. New improvements should be made. New residents should be sought. A period of boosting should begin which will make the most of all that Richmond will achieve by consolidation. Every merchant should let all his customers know that "Greater Richmond" offers greater facilities for business, and that the city is better prepared than ever to supply the needs of all comers.

Richmond has many reasons to congratulate herself on the union, and still more reasons to congratulate herself upon the men who made the union possible. The consolidation committee of this city, L. R. Brown and the other leaders for the movement in Manchester, and many Richmond officers have been unflinching in their efforts to assure consolidation. To William T. Dabney, of the Chamber of Commerce, more than to any single man, however, the city owes thanks. He threw his every energy into the fight for a greater Richmond, and he did much to remove the obstacles which at one time threatened the success of the whole issue.

Now watch Richmond grow!

IN THE COLONEL'S OWN STYLE.

The Colonel is still the Colonel. He cannot help it. It is his nature. He was born that way, and he has educated his natural bent.

Monsignor Kennedy, the head of the American College in Rome, a native of Philadelphia, and as thorough-going an American as the Colonel himself, notes one of the Colonel's peculiarities in an explanation of the messages which passed between the Colonel, or his agents, and the Catholic authorities in Rome. The Monsignor explains that the Colonel left out of his statement this part of the Monsignor's second message to the Colonel: "His Holiness will be much pleased to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt, for whom he entertains great esteem, both personally and as former President of the United States. His Holiness quite recognizes Mr. Roosevelt's entire right to freedom of conduct. On the other hand, in view of the circumstances, for which neither His Holiness nor Mr. Roosevelt is responsible, an audience could not occur except on the understanding expressed in the former message." The "understanding" in the former message was that the Pope "hoped that nothing would arise to prevent the audience, such as the much regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible."

The Colonel has a way of quoting only so much of messages and letters that are sent to him as may serve his purpose. A case in point was that a letter he received from one of his most devoted friends at that time, touching the appointment of the colored man, Dr. Crum, as Collector at the Port of Charleston. This particular friend of Mr. Roosevelt's had been requested by him to send him any information he possessed upon such matters, and responding to this request, he advised that Dr. Crum be not appointed for three reasons, the first of which was that he was a negro, and that the people whom he directly represented had no relations whatever with the office over which he was appointed. For the purpose of making a grandstand play, the Colonel, then the President, quoted only so much of the letter of his friend as he thought might be of advantage in a political way. It appears that his right hand has not forgotten its cunning, for, according to Monsignor Kennedy, he did not, in his utterly misleading statement, quote the full text of the Monsignor's second message.

There are some other things about this incident which should be noted. The audience was asked for by the Colonel, and not by the Pope. There was nothing unusual, or even un-American, about that. When the Colonel was in the White House, arrangements had to be made for audiences with him, and now and then he declined to receive some quite respectable persons, for reasons which were satisfactory to himself, and nobody thought the Colonel was exceeding his

proper authority. It is just so with the Pope. The Holy Father has a great many things to engage his attention. He is the head of the greatest religious organization in the world, and he is also one of the best men in the world. There was no possible reason why he should lay down all of his apostolic duties and certain of his personal tastes to meet a private American citizen who happens to be travelling in Italy at this time.

There is another remarkable thing about the Roosevelt demonstration in Rome, and it is so characteristic of him. In a letter to Brother Lyman Abbott he tries to pour oil on the troubled American waters, and earnestly hopes that "the incident will be treated in a matter-of-course way, as simply personal," because many of the Colonel's best and closest friends are Catholics, and "it would cause him a real pang to have anything said or done that would hurt or give pain to my friends, whatever their religious belief."

The Colonel, in fact, is the shrewdest politician that ever came down the pike. He is really trying to turn the affair in Rome to political account. Bishop Greer, of New York, read between the lines. He understands the Roosevelt cipher, and on Sunday took occasion to deplore the failure of the Pope to do as the Colonel thought the Pope ought to do. Then some of the Washington clergy are "voicing the indignation" that nobody we have seen really feels. One of them admires Roosevelt's "spunk"; another glories in his "backbone," and another speaks of him as a "thoroughbred American—a thoroughbred donkey, in our opinion, and that, we are sure, will be the verdict of the people as soon as they have had a little time to think it over.

RICHMOND AND ATLANTA.

The Atlanta Constitution is "glad to know there was even as much as \$55,000 in Richmond, even if robbers did have to go to the Federal post-office for it." We are always glad when the Constitution is able to "know" anything, its ignorance being surpassed only by its inadequacy. Its statement about the post-office robbery here has a certain value, however, as it affords the opportunity of making a comparison between the financial resources of Atlanta and Richmond. The tale is told in the official figures of the banking interests of the two towns at the close of business on January 31, 1910, as follows:

In Atlanta:
 Total capital, \$5,400,000.
 Total surplus and profits, \$4,321,000.
 Total deposits, \$25,172,000.

In Richmond:
 Total capital, \$6,142,710.
 Total surplus and profits, \$5,595,456.
 Total deposits, \$58,976,628.

It will be seen that with a banking capital of only \$742,710 more than the banking capital of Atlanta, Richmond has \$1,274,456 more surplus and undivided profits, and \$19,834,658 more deposits. Moreover, Richmond does at least \$20,000,000 more business annually than Atlanta, and does it largely on Richmond capital and not on what unsuspecting strangers happen to drop trying to get on the inside of the "dead sure things" which can always be found in the Georgia town.

EX-CATHEDRA.

According to a dispatch sent out from New York, Bishop Greer is of the opinion that the American people will regard the Vatican's action in the Roosevelt matter as a national affront. How is it possible for the American people to regard the incident in any such way? What is Mr. Roosevelt now, really, more than any other man who has held office in the United States? He is simply a private citizen, on no sort of public mission, and he is not entitled to any special attention from anybody, except what he deserves because of himself, and not because of his official station. When old Grant went around the world he was everywhere received with the utmost kindness, and our recollection is that he did not make a fool of himself once on his grand tour.

THE RAILROADS AND THE SOUTH.

A man out in Idaho read Clark Howell's article in a recent number of Collier's Weekly about the South, and has written a letter to the Atlanta Constitution saying that he is "anxious to know more of your part of our country," and his letter is printed in the Constitution IN LETTERS LIKE THIS, saying that the Constitution is "looked upon by every one out here as the standard Southern newspaper." It is that, so, is it any wonder that the people of Idaho and other States do not fill up the South? for a section or a community is judged by the newspapers which it prints. W. E. Blakelee, that being the name of the "anxious inquirer" who has applied to the Constitution for information, ought to apply to the business manager of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, W. T. Dabney, if he really wants to know anything about the South and the best place in the South for a man to settle if he has any idea of bettering his condition.

The Constitution makes the Blakelee letter the occasion of a stupid attack on the Southern railways for failing to "reach these open minds, these ready and waiting prospective Southerners," and declares that "a few pamphlets, a few casual periodicals, a few desultory, languid letters exhaust the sum total of their energies and their aggressiveness."

We happen to know that this is not true. There has not been an exposition held in the country for the last thirty years at which the Southern railways have not done their best, by attractive displays of the products and resources of the South, to induce the coming of desirable settlers to this part of the country. There has not been an industrial or immigration con-

vention in which the Southern railroads have not been at work for the South. The amounts they have expended in promotion work would startle even the Constitution. Atlanta itself is an exhibit of what the railroads have been able to do with one of their opportunities. The country between the Virginia boundary of North Carolina and the great Georgia city is filled with working exhibits of what the railroads have done to promote the industrial interests of the South and the placing of settlers in this part of the country. For several years the railroads have been running tourist or observation trains all through the South from the North-west with the object of inducing settlers to come from that region to those more fertile and hospitable lands. All this has been done by the railroads, and done in the face of the most pronounced opposition of the Southern States themselves, which have given little or no aid to immigration, but rather have impeded the efforts made by progressive and intelligent citizens who have a broader view of the situation than the policy of keeping the negro as the only available supply of labor for the Southern fields. The time will come, it is hoped, when all "standard Southern newspapers" will change their tune towards the railroads and help the roads in their work of building up the South.

We could understand why Clark Howell should have antagonized the railroads when he was running for Governor of Georgia, because the people of that State had been trained by their leaders to believe that the railroads were the source of all their troubles; but why not give the roads a square deal now, and particularly since petitions are being freely circulated asking Hoke Smith to run again for Governor of that State? Clark ought to know by this time that Hoke can give him all trumps and beat him at this sort of game, and, besides, little Joe Brown thinks that he will take another term himself. And he ought to have it.

BANISH THE CARICATURE.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of New York, is perfectly right in advocating a national crusade against the senseless caricature of the Jewish people. In his lecture Sunday morning at the Temple Emanuel, Dr. Silverman noted how the ignorant protest of the Irish against the eternal travesties on their race had ended in the practical banishment of the Irish comedian from every stage. He asked his hearers why a similar protest, by the Jewish people, might not stop the present caricatures that flood magazines of a doubtful type and crowd the cartoons of low comic weeklies.

Caricature is never a very legitimate form of humor, no matter against whom it may be directed. To pick out one man and parade him as a thief, a fool or an ass is to pass from the field of decent humor to horseplay. The caricature of a race is still worse, since it stamps upon the best men of the race the distorted features of the worst.

The senseless caricature of the Jewish people—repeated week after week and month after month—is particularly distasteful to every man who has an honest respect for his fellowman and a decent regard for the feelings of others. The Jews are American citizens, as patriotic, as public-spirited and as honorable as any similar number of men in the country. As a race, they have traits which should be a model for others to copy, and as men and heads of families they challenge the respect of every nation. To single them out for awkward caricature and to hold them to base ridicule is an insult to the country as well as to the Jews.

We trust Rabbi Silverman's plans will be carried out and that a crusade will be begun which shall end forever the caricature of the Jews. Such a crusade should be approved by all good men and should have the support of those who believe that kindness is the better law of life and that consideration for one's fellowman is the true test of a man.

WHAT THE PAPERS THINK.

The Bristol Herald-Courier says that prohibition does the work and gives this brief comparison of police statistics, showing the effect of prohibition in Bristol:

"From October 1, 1906, to April 1, 1907, when both Bristols were wet, there were 432 cases of drunkenness before the recorder. From October 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909, when both Bristols were dry, there were 66 cases of drunkenness before the recorder. From October 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910, when the Virginia portion of Bristol was wet and the line for drunkenness in the Tennessee portion increased from 47 to 700 per cent, there were 119 cases of drunkenness before the recorder. These figures are not without significance."

It having been determined to establish a rifle range, not in the mountain country, but on the coast, the Staunton Daily Leader takes heart of hope, believing that "after the mosquitoes and sandflies and other vermin on the coast shall have done their perfect work for about two seasons, the mountain will be a better place. It takes time and lots of hammering to get the brain-cells to get right results." The Leader does not seem to have taken account of the fact that in our next great war it will be necessary for the soldiers to do most of the fighting on the coast, and the camps are intended to harden the men so that they will be all the better able to resist the poison of the mosquitoes and sandflies when the time comes.

The Virginian-Pilot notes the fact that in the campaign of 1896 Mr. Bryan "found no difficulty running as the nominee of two distinct organizations with platforms conflicting in substantial respects," and believes that he "would not hesitate at a similar stratagem now if he thought it would work."

It is a pity that if he should come out strong as the candidate of an opposition party before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, wouldn't that help some to queer him as the nominee of the Democratic party? It doesn't make any difference to us, as we have already nominated him.

up to and including the year 1920. We even beat Don Seitz, of the New York World, to the band wagon this time, and got there a little ahead of Henry Watterson, while he was fooling away his time in the effort to conquer the Old World or fishing for Ballinger down at Naples-on-the-Gulf.

The Newport News Daily Press does not see why the papers should be blamed for advertising the purpose of the Anti-Saloon League to cut loose from the Democratic party in the election of members of the next General Assembly, and says:

"The members of the committee appealed to their followers to vote without regard to party affiliations, and thereby committed themselves to that course. And as honorable people are supposed to participate in primaries unless they propose to support the nominees, of course these committee-men and those of their followers who follow the Anti-Saloon League will avoid Democratic primaries when candidates for the Assembly are to be selected next time. So they will be out of the Democratic party in Virginia, as far as the legislative campaign is concerned, anyhow. But the papers have not read them out. The reading has been done by the league's committee, and it will affect only those who are not ready to quit it in the hour of need at the bidding of a small group of would-be dictators."

Having made their own bed, they should not object to sleeping in it, even if they should not like some of their bedfellows.

The Baltimore Sun continues to print the opinions of Democrats of one sort and another as to the Digges plan of disfranchising the negro in the State of Maryland. Many of these Democrats say that the measure is wholly impractical, but we wonder if the Democrats who are opposed to the plan that has been determined upon by the Democratic caucus ever thought how much easier it would be to carry this much desired thing through if, instead of making academic objections, they would go to work and help to achieve success?

"We have never regarded this world as a vale of tears or a wilderness of woe," exclaims the Manchester Union. It does not take very much to satisfy some persons, seeing that the Union is published in New Hampshire and in Manchester of all places in New Hampshire, where never a mocking bird was ever heard to mock the moon or any gentle zephyr ever blew.

"Within a night or two past," says the New Orleans Picayune, "many persons have noticed the yellowish red color of the moon, which was nearly at its full." That, however, was because the moon was shining over Texas. Everywhere else in the civilized parts of the world the moon is silver, not yellow. "Roll on, silver moon; guide the traveler his way; while the nightingale's song is in tune," etc., etc.

The Springfield Republican says that the "dry" petition to have the prohibition issue placed on the official ballot in Chicago was found to contain no many fraudulent signatures that it had to be withdrawn, and that "twice has this happened," which leads the Republican to inquire: "Do the liquor men hasten to sign the 'dry' petitions with fake names?" That is what some of the "drys" are sure to say, now that the suggestion has been made. It is really wonderful how dead sure they are of themselves and their own righteousness.

The Macon Telegraph, which has a mean way of saying things it "hadn't ought to," has "no doubt that if the great Calhoun should come back, many South Carolinians—especially self-admiring youngsters between twenty and thirty—would promptly label him a 'back number' and smile in a superior manner at the expense of 'the taste and judgment of those who 'made such a fuss about him' in the old times." There is no danger, however, of Calhoun ever coming back to South Carolina. He is doubtless very well off where he is and he wouldn't be able to get along at all with the folks down there now. It would be interesting, just the same, if we could only get his opinion of the present Senators from his native State and of the great Nebraskan who carries South Carolina in his breeches pocket.

Exactly why Walter Rauschenbusch should have composed "a prayer for all lawyers," and why the American Magazine should have printed it, we do not know; because there are so many other prayers that are better done in respect of composition. "After this manner pray ye," was excellent advice some hundreds of years ago, and the pattern has not been improved upon greatly since the "Our Father" was first said. We wish it to be understood distinctly, however, that if any lawyer care to use the Rauschenbusch form we shall make no objection.

Speaking in a wild Western way, we should say that the Pope got off light. If old Jack Abernathy and Mike Donovan and William Muldoon and the rest of the boys had only been with the Colonel, they would have made old Rome howl, to be sure.

The Cone Johnson organ, the Houston Post, reports that Cone is "very well pleased with the situation as it exists at the present time." If the Post keeps on it will probably elect Cone, even if Cone does not belong to our branch of the Democratic party.

The Entomologist of the Texas Department of Agriculture has discovered that the red spider is doing great damage to the strawberry crop in Galveston county. From what we have heard, however, of the Texas strawberry, particularly the variety grown at Houston, only a red spider would care to eat it.

An effort is now being made by the so-called Rice Association of America to dispose of the Louisiana and Texas grain in Norway. It is just as well, possibly, that a market should be found somewhere for this pauper grain, for the sake of saving our own people from its consumption.

President Taft attended divine services at the Second Congregational Church at Milbury, Massachusetts, on Sunday. We are glad of that. If the President would go to these Christian Churches oftener it would contribute immensely to his religious uplift.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

The Millers' Toll Law.

How much does the law of Virginia allow a miller out of a bushel of wheat? I had 325 pounds of fine, re-cleaned, merchantable wheat ground into flour, and got 204 pounds four and sixty-six pounds of bran. Is that all the law allowed me? If not, state number of pounds I should have.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Section 1359 of the C. C. reads as follows: "At every mill which grinds grain, an order of the court shall be made, under the seal of the court, that there shall be well and sufficiently ground all grain brought to the mill for sale, and the miller shall deliver to the owner of the grain, or to the person bringing it, or to his family, and in due turn as the same is brought. All clean wheat of a merchantable quality weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, brought to the mill, as aforesaid, shall be ground as the party bringing the grain may direct, to such extent as the miller may choose, and the miller shall deliver to the owner of the grain, or to the person bringing it, or to his family, and in due turn as the same is brought. 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